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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1875. NO. 55.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Full Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY 11,933.

Handsome Republican Gains in Minnesota and Kansas.

Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Official Majorities on Governor in 1875.

COUNTIES.	1874. LT. GOV. Olmsted, Rep.	Latta, Dem.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2,569	3,014		331
Allegheny	13,089	18,704	5,461	
Armstrong	3,858	3,523	488	
Beaver	2,877	2,465	388	
Bedford	2,524	2,959		193
Berks	5,290	10,610		6,589
Blair	3,390	2,226	545	
Bradford	5,519	4,304	2,261	
Bucks	6,193	6,514		257
Butler	4,123	3,938		95
Cambria	2,259	3,373		1,076
Cameron	479	419	76	
Carbon	2,000	2,420		381
Centre	2,118	3,468		1,407
Chester	6,155	4,554	2,010	
Clarion	1,954	3,254		1,037
Clearfield	1,982	3,305		1,454
Clinton	1,481	2,436		813
Columbia	1,123	2,956		2,113
Crawford	4,721	4,101	620	
Cumberland	3,683	4,378		706
Dauphin	5,338	4,197	1,370	
Delaware	3,809	2,207	1,993	
Elk	461	1,127		553
Erie	5,067	3,012	1,935	
Fayette	3,111	3,714		327
Forest	360	328	57	
Franklin	3,693	3,193	120	
Fulton	700	1,019		297
Greene	1,469	2,663		1,182
Huntingdon	2,839	2,588		59
Indiana	3,590	1,694	1,845	
Jefferson	2,041	2,181		327
Juniata	1,029	1,536		573
Lancaster	10,538	6,171	5,144	
Lawrence	2,721	1,322	950	
Lebanon	2,431	3,681	1,251	
Lehigh	4,087	5,813		2,130
Luzerne	10,631	10,312		1,153
Lycoming	3,553	4,486		1,153
McKean	915	918		36
Mercer	4,775	4,131	644	
Mifflin	1,383	1,540		140
Monroe	956	2,967		1,969
Montgomery	7,390	7,983	35	
Montour	875	1,455		321
Northampton	3,921	6,815		2,894
Northumberland	3,263	3,547		876
Perry	2,275	2,434		19
Philadelphia	59,850	42,687	17,282	
Pike	238	1,030		622
Potter	1,203	992	211	
Schuylkill	7,517	9,184		1,333
Snyder	1,452	1,087	319	
Somerset	2,835	1,997	1,200	
Sullivan	442	329		398
Susquehanna	3,492	3,796	696	
Tioga	3,614	1,698	2,034	
Union	1,837	1,176	607	
Venango	3,281	3,268	13	
Warren	2,306	1,989	317	
Washington	4,252	4,398	154	
Wayne	2,257	2,433		281
Westmoreland	3,949	5,799		1,287
Wyoming	1,249	1,254		245
York	4,083	7,111		3,022
Total	272,516	277,105	50,519	38,616
		272,516	38,616	
Majorities		4,589	11,903	

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	65,262	Pershing, D.	47,980
		Browne, P.	647
S. Treas—Rawle, R.	64,646	Piollet, D.	48,574
		Pennypacker, P.	638
Jdg C. P.—Biddle, R.	65,022	Mitchell, D.	47,661
Rc. Deeds—Lane, R.	62,608	Ayres, W.	53,781
		Scott, P.	450
Cl. Q. S.—Bingham, R.	59,383	Hagert, D.	52,794
		McKnight, P.	525
City Com—Wetter, R.	61,839	Fahy, D.	49,143
	Martin, R.	61,661	Crawford, D.	46,497
			Hargreaves, P.	499
Sen, 1st d—Smith, R.	9,428	Cantrell, D.	7,704
		A. C. Smith, P.	23

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 9.—The official returns of the late election are not all in, but the majority of Pillsbury, the Republican candidate for Governor, cannot be less than 10,000. The Legislature will stand about 93 Republicans and 50 Democrats, the Republicans having gained many members in many districts.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 9.—The returns show that there are but seven districts in which Democratic members are elected, and that of eleven senators chosen as Reformers, most, on a strict party division, would vote with the Republicans. Eighty-five members are out and out Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA.

Second Annual Congress of Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The Second Annual Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is assembled to-day in St. Andrews church. Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese, occupied the chair. The introductory address was delivered by Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. The post-communion service was read by Right. Rev. Bi hop Hare, of Nebraska, and the remainder of the service by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, after which the Holy Communion was administered to a large number of persons. In the afternoon a large number of prayers were read and remarks made on Ultramontanism and civil authority.

MALAYA.

Fight for the Remains of the British Resident—Great Excitement in the Peninsular.

PENANG, November 9.—The mutilated remains of Mr. Berisch, late English Resident at Perak, have been recovered after a short engagement with the Malayans. In the fight Captain Innes, of the One Hundredth Regiment, was killed, and two officers and eight men wounded. All this side of the Malay Peninsula is greatly excited, and a general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed for for troops, and one man-of-war, two gunboats and 400 troops are now at Perak.

Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, November 9.—About one hundred tanners, belonging to the Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania, assembled in the Senate Chamber in attendance upon their semi-annual meeting. Tanners from Boston, New York, Louisville and Cincinnati are present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly winds, cold and rainy weather, followed by clearing weather.

Returns from sixty towns in Missouri give a majority of over 50,000 for the new Constitution.

The Federal Council of Germany has voted the increased army estimates, and also 100,000 marks for the Strasburg University.

Jas. A. Gowan, proprietor of the Russell House, Ottawa, Ontario, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $160,000. The Albion Hotel has also succumbed to the hard times.

Eddy's saw mill, at Ottawa, will close this week, throwing out of employment two hundred men. Considerable suffering among the working classes is apprehended this winter.

The report made by Adolph Sutro that the Comstock, Ophir and Savage mines were flooded and that work below the fourteen hundred foot level had been suspended, is denied in San Francisco.

The Turkish Ambassador in Vienna has been summoned to Constantinople to assume the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is in favor of the reforms recommended by Russia, Austria and North Germany.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, within the past three days, has become involved in libel suits amounting in the aggregate to $65,000. One of the cases is brought by a lawyer for alleged damage in the publishing of court proceedings.

Intelligence received at Boston leads to the belief that the brigs J. W. Spencer and Toronto and the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene were lost, with all on board, during the terrible hurricane which recently caused so much damage at Jacemel, Navassa, Jamaica and Santiago

It is denied at Rome that the Vatican has dispatched a note to Spain insisting on the execution of the Concordat, attributing the civil war to religious tolerance, demanding that the Bishop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges, &c. On the other hand it is said that the communication from Spain is still unanswered.

Another Disaster at Sea

The Steamer City of Waco Burned Off Galveston.

Passengers and Crew, Numbering Nearly Fifty, All Missing.

Probability that Not a Life was Saved.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The steamship City of Waco, of the Mallory Line, arrived from New York yesterday and was anchored outside, with the fleet of vessels. At one o'clock this morning she was discovered to be on fire. A strong northeast wind was blowing, with showers of rain. The passengers, officers and crew took to the ship's open boats at three o'clock and passed through the fleet. The sea was so high the other vessels could render them no assistance. The last seen of the open boats they were drifting in a westerly direction down the coast. The agents of the line have telegraphed for a list of her passengers. One of the Galveston pilots, who had gone out on her arrival, was also on board. Carriages have been sent down the beach, and a steam tug dispatched outside in search of the missing passengers and crew. The steamer burned to the water's edge and is now reported sinking. It is supposed the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The City of Waco, which had burned to the water's edge, her hull rolling in a heavy sea, sunk at 1 P. M. to-day, in seven fathoms of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The wind this morning was blowing a gale. The passengers and crew put off in the ship's boats, of which she had four, besides a life-raft. Persons who went on the burning steamer this morning report her boats all cast loose, except one, which was hanging to the ship's side, one end of the boat having been caught in the rigging, preventing its being launched. The mate of the ship Fust-Yuma, which was lying about a quarter a mile from the Waco, reports seeing a boat with persons in it pass his vessel at three o'clock this morning, going westward. He could not say that there were other boats. The sea was running very high at the time. The steam tug Buckthorn was dispatched outside this morning and has been coasting in sight of land all day. She is reported outside yet.

6:30 P. M.—Parties who have been out on the gulf shore to the western extremity of the island, have just returned and bring no intelligence of the missing boats. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Indianola and Brownsville, notifying vessels to be on the lookout for them.

7 P. M.—One of the pilot boats which has been outside all day, has just returned and brings no tidings. Parties from down the island saw a farmer from near San Luis Pass, who reports having seen a small boat pass down this morning, which, from his description, it is thought may have been one of the boats from the Waco, as it was some distance out in the gulf and he could not distinguish persons in it, but saw what appeared to be temporary sails. The boat was drifting rapidly westward.

7:30 P. M.—The steam tug Buckthorn has just arrived and brings the following additional particulars: After officers stopped at the fleet, when going out, to ascertain from the different vessels lying near where the Waco was burned all the information possible relative to her passengers and crew. Only one of them, the steamer Fust-Yuma, could give any information. Her officers report having seen what appeared to be a raft pass them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the raft was lost sight of in the storm and darkness. The officers of the Buckthorn report, about twelve miles west and five miles from shore, passing the foremast and foryards of the Waco, with sails attached, which had burned off just above the deck, and they think this is what was taken for a raft by the Fusi-Yuma. The Buckthorn went twenty miles west and could find no trace of the missing boats.

8 P. M.—The steamer Clinton is just in from Indianola, and brings no news. The agent of the Mallory Line is now arranging to-night to dispatch another steamer at daylight, with hopes of finding the Waco's boats lower down the coast. The wind changed to the west about half past two o'clock, and it is thought if the boats had not made a landing on the western coast they have been carried many miles to sea. It is stated that the life-boats are all supplied with water, but it is thought the officers or passengers did not secure any provisions for the boats. There is no reliable information to be obtained as to the origin of the fire. There were heavy showers of rain early in the night, with lightning. Some think the ship was struck by lightning, and having a considerable quantity of oil aboard, the flames could not be extinguished. The agents of the line state that there were forty-seven or forty-eight persons on board the Waco, including passengers, officers and crew. Crowds have gathered at the company's office throughout the day to learn the latest news. There is much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men on board the other vessels, which were all lying in sight, and a number of which were lying very near the burning steamer. With the exception of the efforts made by the Fusi-Yuma, there does not appear to have been anything done toward saving those on the Waco. Their excuse is the terrible sea, which would have swamped their boats had they succeeded in launching them.

10 P. M.—It seems the Waco was lying with her head to the gale and the fire, which first appeared forward on deck, had caught in the large quantity of oil and swept over the vessel, burning everything before it. Fifteen vessels were lying at anchor, thirteen of which were to leeward of the Waco. The supposition is that if any of the passengers or crew had appeared aft on the vessel's deck, or any boats had been launched, they would have been seen by some of the other vessels, none of which can confirm the first rumors of seeing boats pass through the fleet. The impression now is gaining ground that not a soul on board the ill-fated vessel is alive.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer City of Waco was an iron screw steamship, of 1,500 tons burthen. She was built about two years ago at Chester, Pa., and was in a thoroughly good condition, having been overhauled just before sailing from this port. Her value was $250,000, partially insured. Her cargo was worth $100,000. She carried a crew of thirty men, including officers. Her passenger list numbered twenty in the cabin and steerage. Her cabin passengers were: Miss Moelling, Mr. C. Rogers and wife, H. Meyer, Mrs. A. Horsley and child, Fanny Keller and B. W. Edemeyer. In the steerage there were twelve passengers, as follows: Robert Tarkenton, Mrs. Mary Ehrenberger, S. S. Dumas, A. Frasier, Alex. Christie, Mrs. Chrisholm, M. Minesta and son, A. Steinseleske, E. Driesbauch, J. L. Albert and P. J. Martin.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

Statement of Jelly, the Sole Survivor.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, this evening, says that Henry F. Jelly, the supposed sole survivor of the Pacific, brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition, having been on a raft thirty-six hours before being picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw, but in his interview with Captain Gilkey, of the Messenger, lasting twelve hours, he made no mention of the lights of the vessel, and some think him laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think more likely she struck a sunken rock. Jelly makes a statement to the following effect:

"I took cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about a quarter past nine on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst. About two hundred people were on board the steamer. The crew were fighting against a southeaster, and were constantly pumping water into a boat to trim the ship. The boats abaft the paddle boxes had no oars in them; the others had. Between eight and nine in the evening, while in bed, I heard a crash and felt shocked, as if we had struck a rock. I heard something fall, as if rocks had fallen. The starboard bow bell struck to stop, back and go ahead. I went on deck and heard voices say its all right, we have struck a vessel. Saw several lights at a distance; do not think they were colored, but paid little attention. Returning to the cabin, I noticed that the ship took a heavy list to port. I went on deck to the pilot house, and heard some one say 'she is making water very fast.' The captain coming out of his room, I asked him if there were any blue lights or guns. He said the blue lights were in the pilot house; got them and burned five; noticed the engines still working, but no one at the wheel. Went to the starboard side, forward of the paddle box, where a number of men were trying to get the long boats, but could not. Went to the port boat forward; helped five or six women into it; tried to get the boat off, but could not move it. There were about twenty women in it; heard the boats abaft the paddles had got off, but did not see them. Think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she listed so much. The port boat was in the water. I was in that boat. Cut loose from the davits. The boat filled and turned over. I got on her bottom and helped several up with me. Immediately after the steamer

"SEEMED TO BREAK IN TWO

fore and aft of the smoke stack, fell and struck our boat and the steamer sunk. Think about all the women were in our boat and fear they were all drowned when the boat upset. This was about ten in the evening. The night was not dark, nor the sea very rough, but a fresh breeze was blowing. Afterward I left the bottom of the boat, and with another man climbed on top of the pilot house floating near. Next morning I got some life preservers that were floating near the house, and with their ropes lashed myself and companion to the house. Saw three rafts; the first had one man on it; the next had three men and a woman. I could not make out the other for the distance, except that there were people on it. I think we were thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sunk. Passed a light on Tatoosh Island between four and five in the evening. I and my companion staid on the pilot house all of Friday until about four P. M., when he died. I cut him loose. The sea was running very high all day, the waves washing over us. Soon after he died I sighted a vessel, called and heard the people on the rafts calling, but they did not come near. Friday night there was but little wind until morning, when the wind and sea rose. I was then within a mile of the shore of Vancouver Island. Sighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed on. About ten A. M. Saturday, the Messenger picked me up.

[Signed] HENRY F. JELLY."

There was great excitement in the city on hearing the news. The telegraph and newspaper offices and the Merchants' Exchange were beseiged by people who had friends and relatives on board the boat. The steamer Los Angeles will be dispatched, on her arrival to-morrow, to save the survivors if any. Jelly stated informally there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if the boats could have been launched and properly manned, all would have been saved.

A dispatch from Seattle says the Rockwell and Hurlbut troup consisted of A. H. Rockwell and wife, M. D. Hurlbut, J. D. Cowler and W. Tully. It is now certain that they took passage by the Pacific. On the day the vessel sailed Rookwell told an officer of the steamer Salvador that they were booked for the Pacific, but could not get ready and would go by the Salvador.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY—PROCESSION, INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

LONDON, November 9.—This being Lord Mayor's Day, business and street traffic were for a long time to a great extent suspended. The weather, which in the morning was cold and foggy, cleared up in the afternoon and became pleasant and favorable for the pageant and installation of Alderman W. J. R. Cotton as Lord Mayor of London. After religious and other exercises at Guild Hall, the procession, at about two o'clock, started upon its long march, stopping for a short time at Westminster Hall, where the Mayor and sheriffs took the necessary oaths and returned to Guild Hall. The city was crowded throughout with thousands of good humored people, as usual on Lord Mayor's Day, and many houses were gaily decorated with flags and streamers. This evening His Lordship will give a grand banquet. In consequence of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on loans to foreign States, it has been determined not to invite the ministers for Honduras, Paraguay and Costa Rica, but all other members of the Corps Diplomatique will as usual receive invitations.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

To-day being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, church bells were rung during the forenoon and salutes fired from the town barracks, in St. James Park, at Windsor, and elsewhere. The city will be partially illuminated in the evening.

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT DIVORCED.

LONDON, November 9.—The President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to-day made a decree of divorce absolute in favor of Sir Charles Mordaunt. This notorious case is now at an end.

STANLEY HEARD FROM AT ULAGALLA.

LONDON, November 9.—Letters have just been received here from Henry M. Stanley, which are exceedingly interesting. They are dated at Ulagalla, in Ugangages on the property amount to $550,000, and when these are satisfied there will be very little left for the creditors.

LIST OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failure of Benjamin Meyer, No. 589 Broadway, dealer in ladies' hats and trimmings, was announced yesterday. Assignments were filed with the County Clerk by Joseph Pollock and by James & Wilburs.

SILK SMUGGLER CONVICTED.

Col. Des Anges, arrested while as officer of the Custom House on a charge of being one of the silk smuggling set, was found guilty to-day. A motion in arrest of judgment will be argued Saturday.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT RECRUITING FOR ITS ARMY IN CUBA.

The *Mail* says: "Recruits are being taken in this city by secret agents in the service of the Spanish Government from among the most indigent of our foreign population, Italians, Irish, Poles and other European nationalities, at the rate of one hundred dollars gold and a promise of a land grant of fifty acres at the close of the war in Cuba, for the term of one year from the date of being mustered into the army there.

BROOKLYN RINK SERVICES—MR. MOODY TALKS OF HEAVEN.

A large crowd filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening with an audience slightly different from that of the evening before. Mr. Moody give out the hymn "The Great Physician Now is Near," which was sung by the whole congregation. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Philadelphia, after which Mr. Sankey sang "I Will Sing You a Song of the Beautiful Land," as a solo. It is suggestive of the burden of the evening's discourse. Mr. Moody then gave out notices of services and added another prayer meeting for women in the morning, after the 8 to 9 o'clock meeting in the Tabernacle, to be conducted by women. The hymn, "In the Christian's Home in Glory" was then sung by the congregation standing.

Mr. Moody then said: "I want to talk this evening about Heaven. I was going to a meeting somewhere else again and a friend me 'What are you going to talk about to-night?' I said 'Heaven.' I noticed a sort of sneer on his countenance as he said, 'I am sick of hearing ministers going to talk about something practical; it is all foolishness attempting to talk about Heaven; it is time enough to do that when we get there.' We read in Paul's second epistle to Timothy, III, 16, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.' The less we know about the Word of God, the less we think of Heaven. I find a great many people who think that Heaven is a myth. A man told me the other day that Heaven was on this earth. Well, if this is Heaven it is a queer kind of Heaven. Look at the woe and broken hearts that are here! Christ says 'I go to prepare mansions for you, and if I go to prepare a place for you I will come again.' We can't hear too much about that subject. We are here only to spend an inch of time, but eternity is the other world. You know there is not one in this Rink to-night but expects to make Heaven their home. When in England I had quite a number of people who wanted to emigrate to this country, come to see me to ask about its climate, its institutions, people, &c.; they could not hear too much, for they were anxious to come here. What it was only to spend a short time here below. You and I are going to emigrate by and by from this world into another. It seems to me the height of madness to rush on without taking any thought about the future life. There be heaven and hell. There are two highways in this world, and two endings. Look into Proverbs, fourth chapter 26, verse 15: 'Look down from thy holy habitation from Heaven.' Did they people Israel in Heaven is above; Heaven is a dwelling place. God is a person—has a home and a throne just as real as any city in this Republic, as any kingdom upon the earth, and a good deal more so, for they crumble into pieces but His throne is never moved. God hears his people from Heaven. Some people have been trying to find out how far it is away. I can't find out in Scripture, but one thing I do know, is that it is not so far but that He can hear prayer that come up from this sin-accursed earth, see every tear of repentance and hear every sigh that goes up from His children below."

After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the meeting was dismissed.

Steinway Pianos—Burdett Organs.

The most perfect and popular instruments of the present day are unquestionably the *Steinway* pianos and *Burdett* organs, and it is safe to say that none others could at all find sale if played upon and tested alongside of them. The magic power of these is only equaled as to their great superiority of tone and workmanship, while their durability is truly wonderful. Although they yield but small profits to the exclusive agents, Messrs. H. Kieber & Bro., prefer these gentlemen prefer to sell the *best* only, rather than double their gains by offering *shoddy* instruments, and thus by deceiving their friends and the public, jeopardize their hard-earned reputation for reliable and honorable dealing. The establishment of H. Kieber & Bro., is the headquarters of all that is distinguished in musical matters.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Raid on the Railway Bell Punch---The Principle of Its Construction Said to Have Been Invented Years Ago---The Present Monopoly in Danger---Captain Howell, of the Lost Pacific, a Brother-in-Law of Jeff. Davis and the Marine Officer of the Pirate Alabama.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1875.

An Attack on the Bell Punch.

Some parties, it is reported, are about making a war upon the street railway bell punch, or rather upon the company who, having its control, are making railroad companies pay a royalty of twenty-five cents per day for each punch, and whose receipts, it is said, amount to $1,500,000 annually. In 1852 Henry Johnson, an ingenious Washingtonian, invented a device for taking the yeas and nays in a deliberative body, and attempted to introduce the invention by putting it up in the two Houses of Congress, Senator Houston then taking a very active part in favor of its introduction. The principal objection made was that such voting would be unconstitutional, and Mr. Johnson abandoned all attempts at its introduction. The apparatus was never patented, and it is said that the principle of the present bell punch is the same as that used in the voting machine. It is now proposed to show by descriptions of the machine published at the time and other evidences, that the principles are identically the same and therefore the bell punch is not a new invention. This being done will give the privilege to railway companies and others to make their own punches, and therefore relieve them of the payment of the heavy royalty.

Master of the Lost Pacific.

J. D. Howell, master of the lost ship Pacific, was married to the sister of Jeff. Davis, and was a marine captain at the outbreak of the war. He went South and was the marine officer of the Alabama. He was very well known and is favorably and regretfully spoken of by naval officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1875.

APPOINTMENTS MADE YESTERDAY.

The President has appointed Elliott Kelley postmaster at Paris, Kentucky, *vice* Wm. H. Park, suspended under the tenure of office law. Alonzo Bell, of New York, has been appointed chief clerk in the Department of the Interior, *vice* Stanley Plummer, of Maine, transferred to another clerkship. Mr. Bell has been for several years in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1875.

THE BROOKLYN REVIVAL—WORK TO CONTINUE AFTER MOODY AND SANKEY LEAVE.

In conversation yesterday a well informed Brooklyn clergyman said he thought the revival would be taken up in nearly all of the churches after Messrs. Moody and Sankey have finished. Mr. Beecher has already signified his intention of giving a series of meetings. How it is only the fear of detracting from the interest in the services of the evangelists that leads him to delay until February. Dr. Talmage, pastor of the Bethel of Plymouth church, will also hold frequent meetings, and believes the revival has done very much good to the field in which he is laboring. Rev. Dr. Cuyler will also continue the work. Dr. Talmage constantly holds inquiry meetings at the close of his evening services, and it is believed that Drs. Buddington, Duryea and Scudder and many others will go forward with the revival. The opinion was expressed yesterday that the prospects are that what has already been seen is only the beginning of a great work in Brooklyn.

PEEKSKILL IRON AND MINING COMPANY.

N. Wyckham, receiver of the Peekskill Iron and Mining Company, has closed the mines and furnaces, which he worked during the past month, in expectation that the company would be reorganized under their creditors. The liabilities amount to $160,000, and the receiver expects to sell the property in a short time for the benefit of the bondholders. The bonds and mortgages on the property amount to $350,000, and when these are satisfied there will be very little left for the creditors.

LIST OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failure of Benjamin Meyer, No. 589 Broadway, dealer in ladies' hats and trimmings, was announced yesterday. Assignments were filed with the County Clerk by Joseph Pollock and by James & Wilburs.

SILK SMUGGLER CONVICTED.

Col. Des Anges, arrested while as officer of the Custom House on a charge of being one of the silk smuggling set, was found guilty to-day. A motion in arrest of judgment will be argued Saturday.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT RECRUITING FOR ITS ARMY IN CUBA.

The *Mail* says: "Recruits are being taken in this city by secret agents in the service of the Spanish Government from among the most indigent of our foreign population, Italians, Irish, Poles and other European nationalities, at the rate of one hundred dollars gold and a promise of a land grant of fifty acres at the close of the war in Cuba, for the term of one year from the date of being mustered into the army there.

BROOKLYN RINK SERVICES—MR. MOODY TALKS OF HEAVEN.

A large crowd filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening with an audience slightly different from that of the evening before. Mr. Moody give out the hymn "The Great Physician Now is Near," which was sung by the whole congregation. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Philadelphia, after which Mr. Sankey sang "I Will Sing You a Song of the Beautiful Land," as a solo. It is suggestive of the burden of the evening's discourse. Mr. Moody then gave out notices of services and added another prayer meeting for women in the morning, after the 8 to 9 o'clock meeting in the Tabernacle, to be conducted by women. The hymn, "In the Christian's Home in Glory" was then sung by the congregation standing.

Mr. Moody then said: "I want to talk this evening about Heaven. I was going to a meeting somewhere else again and a friend me 'What are you going to talk about to-night?' I said 'Heaven.' I noticed a sort of sneer on his countenance as he said, 'I am sick of hearing ministers going to talk about something practical; it is all foolishness attempting to talk about Heaven; it is time enough to do that when we get there.' We read in Paul's second epistle to Timothy, III, 16, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.' The less we know about the Word of God, the less we think of Heaven. I find a great many people who think that Heaven is a myth. A man told me the other day that Heaven was on this earth. Well, if this is Heaven it is a queer kind of Heaven. Look at the woe and broken hearts that are here! Christ says 'I go to prepare mansions for you, and if I go to prepare a place for you I will come again.' We can't hear too much about that subject. We are here only to spend an inch of time, but eternity is the other world. You know there is not one in this Rink to-night but expects to make Heaven their home. When in England I had quite a number of people who wanted to emigrate to this country, come to see me to ask about its climate, its institutions, people, &c.; they could not hear too much, for they were anxious to come here. What it was only to spend a short time here below. You and I are going to emigrate by and by from this world into another. It seems to me the height of madness to rush on without taking any thought about the future life. There be heaven and hell. There are two highways in this world, and two endings. Look into Proverbs, fourth chapter 26, verse 15: 'Look down from thy holy habitation from Heaven.' Did they people Israel in Heaven is above; Heaven is a dwelling place. God is a person—has a home and a throne just as real as any city in this Republic, as any kingdom upon the earth, and a good deal more so, for they crumble into pieces but His throne is never moved. God hears his people from Heaven. Some people have been trying to find out how far it is away. I can't find out in Scripture, but one thing I do know, is that it is not so far but that He can hear prayer that come up from this sin-accursed earth, see every tear of repentance and hear every sigh that goes up from His children below."

After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the meeting was dismissed.

Steinway Pianos—Burdett Organs.

The most perfect and popular instruments of the present day are unquestionably the *Steinway* pianos and *Burdett* organs, and it is safe to say that none others could at all find sale if played upon and tested alongside of them. The magic power of these is only equaled as to their great superiority of tone and workmanship, while their durability is truly wonderful. Although they yield but small profits to the exclusive agents, Messrs. H. Kieber & Bro., prefer these gentlemen prefer to sell the *best* only, rather than double their gains by offering *shoddy* instruments, and thus by deceiving their friends and the public, jeopardize their hard-earned reputation for reliable and honorable dealing. The establishment of H. Kieber & Bro., is the headquarters of all that is distinguished in musical matters.

EXPERIMENTAL RAILROADING.

The Attempt to run From New York to Pittsburgh in Ten Hours—Its Success Frevented by the Killing of a Man—The Fast Train Arrives at the Union Depot in Eleven Hours and Thirty Minutes—The Railroad Men Confident of Their Ability to Accomplish the Ten Hour Trip.

Considerable interest was manifested in the city yesterday about the trial trip of the second limited mail, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a train appointed to leave New York at seven o'clock yesterday morning and arrive here at 5:40 last evening. The train left the depot in Jersey city on time. It consisted of two passenger coaches and one baggage car, drawn by the monster engine No. 573. The baggage car was divided into two compartments—one for coal and the other for water. The coal was filled in sacks and the water in hogsheads. About 150 bushels of coal was provided for the trip from New York to Pittsburgh. Only about four hogsheads of water were taken on board, as the most of the water supply was obtained from the troughs along the route. The party consisted of General Manager Frank Thomson; General Superintendent, G. Clinton Gardner; Superintendent of Transportation, Hon. John Reily; Superintendent of Motive Power, Theo. N. Ely; Division Superintendents, Chief Engineers, Maintenance of Way, Assistant Engineers, Supervisors and their assistants, and other officials, the party numbering about one hundred.

The crews designated to run the train on the different divisions were sent to New York a day or two before its departure, it being the intention to make the run without making a stop. Charles Lynch had charge of the engine on the New York division, Charles Hoffmeister on the Philadelphia division, Sol. Hoffmeister on the Middle division and Wm. Phillips on the Pittsburgh division. The distance from New York to Pittsburgh being 444 miles, the average speed required would be about 42 miles an hour.

As already stated, the train left on time and reached Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., the time prescribed by the special schedule. At 10:25 A. M. it had reached Pomeroy, a station between Coatesville and Parkersburg, about forty-five miles west of Philadelphia. At this point an accident occurred which caused an abandonment of the project. C. S. Douglass, Assistant Road Foreman of Engineers, while leaning from the platform of one of the coaches, was struck on the head by a projecting roof of a milk depot and instantly killed. The train stopped and took the dead body on board, bringing it on to Harrisburg, losing twenty-three minutes. At the last named city another stop was made for the purpose of leaving the body of the unfortunate Douglass, and the train being now more than half an hour behind time, it was found necessary to abandon the original programme.

No further attempt being made to comply with the schedule, the train was an hour and a half behind time when it arrived at the Union depot. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour of arrival a large and excited crowd was in waiting, and the railroad officials on board the train were surrounded and subjected to divers interviews touching their experiences *en route* from the metropolis. The engine, No. 573, was regarded by an eager crowd, who insisted upon making a lion of engineer Phillips, notwithstanding the fact that this gentleman disclaimed all credit for making extraordinarily fast time. He said, however, that had the engine come to him on time he would undoubtedly have filled his portion of the bill.

A prominent representative of the COMMERCIAL questioned a number of the leading officials of the road as to their prospect of carrying out the ten-hour programme. They all expressed themselves as confident of their ability to make the time, and say that another attempt will be made as soon as the annual road inspection, which will be commenced to-day, is completed. The next trial will probably be made about the 22d inst.

THE EXPOSITION.

Comparatively Few Visitors Yesterday—Accidental Shooting—Trouble Among the Jewelers.

Although yesterday was a pleasant day for this season of the year, there were even fewer people present at the Exposition than on Monday. Contrary to expectation, the reduced prices of admission are not crowding the building with our workingmen. Whether their absence is occasioned by a lack of interest in the show or a scarcity of quarters need not be determined. One thing, however, is evident, and that is the attendance is falling off rather than increasing.

A colored waiter named Nicholas Collins was accidentally shot in the face with a pistol by a comrade while in the kitchen attached to the Exposition dining rooms at about nine o'clock in the morning. It is the old story of fooling with loaded fire arms which appears from time to time with suitable variations. The ball took effect in Collins nose, inflicting, painful though not dangerous wounds.

Eighteen regular complaints on the part of two or three of our jewelry firms, growing out of alleged unfair treatment received by them at the hands of the Execut

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

THE "savage" Cherokee Government has abolished the use of the whipping-post. The "civilized" Government of Democratic Delaware has not.

THE vote of Maryland, outside of Baltimore, gives HARRIS, Reform, 2,087 majority. The Democratic frauds in Baltimore cheated him out of his election.

THE National Executive Committee of the Union League have been called to meet in Philadelphia to-morrow. Important business is to be transacted.

FROM certain indications the Springfield *Republican* would seem to be on the point of transferring its affections from ADAMS to TILDEN. Why is this thus?

A CORRESPONDENT of a Philadelphia trade journal suggests the levying of an income tax on tea and coffee. Why not put an export tax on incomes?

A DEMOCRATIC exchange says: "The greatest mind in our party is naturally its leader." Then the party had better nominate BEELZEBUB as its next Presidential candidate.

THE result in Mississippi shows that by the peaceable and persuasive means of the rifle and the revolver the negro voters in the Southern States may in time be brought over to the Democratic party.

THE export movement in grain at Philadelphia continues active. The clearances last week amounted to 212,342 bushels. The total grain exports during the year aggregate 6,495,273 bushels. Cargoes to the amount of 253,700 bushels are now loading.

THE general tenor of business intelligence from the Southern States is to the effect that collections were never better than they are this season. Farmers are meeting their obligations with great promptness, and in many instances before they fall due.

COMMENTING on the recent elections the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Let the President permit the foolish friends who wait on his smile and subsist on his patronage to start a third-term agitation, and the majorities of Tuesday will vanish like Tuesday morning's snow."

THERE must be some great change impending over the Democratic party. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "the sap-heads, the blatherskites, the shams, the lunatics have had their day, and now men of brains must come to the front." This will be sad news to the people of the *Post*.

IF THE snubbish editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* had been drowned like a blind kitten the day following the disaster of 1872, the Democratic party would have been in power to-day, and the country, in its prosperity would be now laughing like a dimpled child.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Better drown him, now. He is as blind as ever.

THE National Grange Patrons of Husbandry will hold their next annual session at Louisville, commencing next Monday. The members of the Grange have been requested to take with them specimens of the leading products of their respective localities for exhibition. Granger PIOLLET is of course included in this invitation.

WITH an access of unusual foresight the London *Saturday Review* discerns that the Republican party of this country "cannot win with General GRANT as its candidate." The President, however, long ago discerned the same truth, and knows to his inmost fiber that the lost States have been recovered to Republicanism as much by casting out the "third term" as from any other cause.

A good many of our Republican State exchanges are suggesting Governor HARTRANFT for the Presidential nomination. This, at least, can be said of him. He has a life record of political and moral honesty, integrity, truth, courage and patriotism, and every body knows it. He can neither be bought nor sold, and would do all that one man can do to make and keep the administration of national affairs clean and pure.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following solemn warning to the Democracy of New York:

"We suspect that the next President has not been named yet, and more than ever, the political leaders of New York are warned that that State is not the world, and that a State which named two Presidential candidates to be beaten will not be allowed to name the third. Governor TILDEN is a local politician, of local education and habits, and he will so remain. It is the idiest thing in the world to be pressing him upon a people who are entirely indifferent toward him."

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says there is a wealthy American citizen in that city who calls himself a "baron," and who is received as such in society. A Frenchman who gives himself a title is amenable to the law, but a foreigner cannot be touched. The baron is guilty of some *escroquerie*, and then his assumption of a title is only brought up against him as supplementary evidence. Hence this titled "American" cannot be put on trial for making an egregrious ass of himself.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune*, in describing an operation recently performed by professors in the Michigan State University of tying the common carotid artery, states that this operation has been only once before performed. This is erroneous. The operation has been performed probably two hundred times since Sir ASTLEY COOPER first performed it in 1805. Nearly twelve years ago, Dr. NORRIS, of Philadelphia, had statistics of one hundred and forty-nine cases, and not only has the operation of tying one carotid been performed, but both have been successfully tied many times.

A PITTSBURGH Democrat writes to the Cleveland *Leader* that the Democratic leaders here were afraid to let ALLEN be heard in Pittsburgh or Allegheny city, and therefore bundled him over to the South Side. On returning to his hotel he learned that he had been booked to speak in Johnstown, Sharon, Mercer, Greenville and other small places, and that measures had been taken to keep him west of the mountains and out of all the large cities. The correspondent adds:

This made the old man mad, and he said, "You have insulted me by taking me over on the South Side instead of giving me an appreciative audience in Pittsburgh, and now you want to keep me talking to country Hoosiers until election. I'll be blessed if I make another speech in Pennsylvania." This latter sentence was said with a pound of his fist on the table. He arose, and at 2 A. M. the same night he went back to Ohio. That is the whole true story.

THE American policy of protection is still spreading. The Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the controversy between the free trade and protectionist parties in Italy is every day growing warmer. It appears that the Italian Government, in order to increase the revenue and save the industries of the nation from being swamped by the introduction of excessive quantities of foreign manufactured products, and especially articles of luxury, has added what is equivalent to ten per cent. to the duties upon such kinds of imports. This action, the correspondent states, has already begun to excite the rage of the free trade countries, which believe that another bar is added to the fence which shuts them out from the enjoyment of the privileges they have heretofore monopolized. The industrial question is one of the most important of the present and the future of that country.

THE variegated expressions of lamentation and revenge indulged in by the Prohibitionists of Allegheny county at their meeting on Monday, irresistibly recall the memory of Mr. KENWIGS in DICKENS' "Nicholas Nickleby:"

"My pleasantest feeling all the time that child was expected," said Mr. Kenwigs, mournfully, "was a-thinking, if it's a boy, as I hope it may be, for I have heard its Uncle Lillyvick say again and again that he would prefer our having a boy next—if it's a boy, what will Uncle Lillyvick say —what will he like him to be called —will he be Peter, or *Alexander*, or Pompey, or Diorgenes, or what will he be? and now when I look at him—a precious, unconscious, helpless infant, with no use in his little arms but to tear his little cap, and no use in his little legs but to kick his little self—when I see him a-lying on his mother's lap cooing and cooing, and in his innocent state almost a-choking himself with his little fist—when I see him such a infant as he is, and think that Uncle Lillyvick, as was once a-going to be so fond of him, has withdrawed himself away, such a feeling of vengeance comes over me as no language can depicter, and I feel as if that holy babe was a-telling me to hate him."

It is sad.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We publish to-day a highly suggestive article from the Philadelphia *North American* of the indications of a changed policy in Europe on the question of free trade. The signs of this change have been increasing steadily, of late; and although there is no present reason to hope for or expect a speedy return to the protective policy, there is abundant reason for believing that the active minds of Europe are awaking to the conclusion that the experiment of free trade is practically a failure.

England adopted the free trade policy, not from any devotion to the abstract principle on which it is based, but from a conviction that it would concentrate the trade of the world in British ports. The expectation was that England would become the great workshop of all the nations, because she could, apparently, work cheaper and produce fabrics at less cost than others, thus destroying competition altogether. She was as selfish and grasping in adopting this policy as she had previously been in adopting a different one: and although she has claimed the credit of doing it for principle's sake, she is not entitled to it.

Germany, misled by the specious arguments of the British pamphleteers, followed the British example and established free trade upon the conviction that that was the true national policy. Free trade, with her, was a conviction and not an expedient, as in England; and she has adhered to it from pure devotion to what she has heretofore believed was the true principle, to-wit: That trade between nations should be absolutely free from restrictions, and that all the world should be at liberty to buy where it can buy the cheapest. To this glittering generality she has yielded a hearty and full assent; and if the rulers of Germany are opening their eyes to the fact that their trade is gradually dwindling, and shrivelling in its proportions, they have at least the consolation of knowing that they adopted the policy from an honest motive and have given it a fair trial. If it fails in Germany, it fails from its own inherent weakness, and not from any insincerity or lack of governmental heartiness in its support.

France, on the contrary, has never yielded fully to the free trade *doctrinaires*. She has adhered, in some measure, to a protective policy; and while French philosophers have exalted the beauty of the principles of free trade, and have advocated it earnestly on the rostrum and in the press, the Government has been compelled by its necessities to adhere to a moderately high tariff. She may have believed, and probably did, in the free trade theory; but she has never felt able to put it in practice, and the German war has left her less able to adopt it than she was before.

The result is seen in the difference between France and the other two nations as to their commercial conditions. France is prospering, while Germany and Great Britain are depressed. Her mills and factories are all busily at work, while those of England are half idle and thousands of workmen are unemployed. So far as results are to be regarded as the tests of theories, France has demonstrated the superiority of her system to that of the free trade nations. The logic of events is on the side of the protective policy, and it is not remarkable that, in view of such facts as these, the practical minds and the earnest thinkers of England and Germany should begin to question the soundness of the adverse theory which has produced such bad results in its application.

Experience, in the long run, is the only trustworthy test of governmental theories. The latter may look well on paper, and sound attractive to the ear; but a practical application of them to national life is a better verification of their correctness than mere abstract logic. The free trade theory is specious, alluring and, to some minds, fascinating; but it has never been able to pass the ordeal of a practical application. Experience is fatal to it, and hence there must be some defect in the logic which has built it up. Germany is beginning to find this and to return to the greater prosperity which France is enjoying, under a different system. France is debt-ridden and burdened in various ways, while Germany has had all the advantages of the large money payments made her by France; yet one goes ahead, while the other stands still or falls back.

England is living, under her system, not upon her trade, but upon her capital not employed in trade. The balance of trade is against her, and has been for years; but she has loaned her accumulated capital to other nations, and is supported by the interest thereon, which more than makes up for the loss by trade. She imports annually more than she exports; but being a creditor nation, through her loaned capital, she always has a surplus. Had it not been for this, her commercial distress would have been greater than it is; but even as things are, she is suffering from a depression which is properly exciting the fears and apprehensions of her thoughtful men.

The free trade illusion has never taken a thorough hold, on this side of the ocean; but it has had sufficient advocacy to make it a constant obstruction in the way of our national prosperity. It has kept down our tariffs, and prevented that legitimate discrimination in favor of home industry under which, alone, can the nation advance to its proper position as the manufacturer of nearly all that it needs to consume. It is to be hoped that, now that free trade is almost an acknowledged failure in Europe, its advocates here will be less rampant and aggressive, and that we shall henceforth cease to play into the hands of foreign producers while abundantly able to produce all we need at home. When England and Germany begin to discard a system which injures them, it will not become us to don their cast-off clothes.

THE result of the late election in Massachusetts, as in other States, shows that the only danger to future Republican successes lies in the foreign element. There are nineteen cities in that State, and nearly all of them gave the Democratic candidate for Governor a small majority. Worcester, which once was intensely Republican, went Democratic, and this on account of the large foreign element there, induced by the manufactures of the place. The same was also true of Lawrence, Fall River and other large manufacturing towns and cities. Wherever the foreign element most congregates, there the triumph of Republican principles is most imperiled.

Wonderful Memories.

[Scribner's for November.]

Pliny says that Cyrus had a memory so prodigious that he could name every officer and soldier in his armies; and that Lucius Scipio knew every Roman citizen by name whose memory was more than 300,000 capable of bearing arms. Seneca speaks of a friend, Pontius Latro, who could repeat *verbatim* all the speeches he had heard declaimed by the Roman orators. It is said that Joseph Scaliger committed to memory both the Iliad and the Odyssey in twenty-one days. Sir William Hamilton tells us of a young Corsican of good family who had gone to Padua to study civil law, in which he soon distinguished himself. He was a frequent visitor at the house and gardens of Muretus, who having heard that he possessed a remarkable art or faculty of memory, though incredulous in regard to reports, took occasion to request from him a specimen of his power. He at once agreed, and having adjourned with a considerable party of distinguished auditors into a saloon, Muretus began to dictate words, Latin, Greek, barbarous, significant and non-significant, disjointed and connected, which he uttered himself, the young man who wrote them down and the audience who were present; "we were all" he says, "marvelously tired." The Corsican alone was the one of the whole company alert and fresh, and continually desired Muretus for more words, who inferred he would be more than satisfied if he could repeat the half of what he had taken down, and at length he ceased. The young man, with his gaze fixed upon the ground, stood silent for a brief season; and then says Muretus, "*Vidi facinus mirificissimum.*" Having begun to speak, he absolutely repeated the whole words in the same order in which they had been delivered, without the slightest hesitation; then commencing from the last he repeated them backward till he came to the first. Then again, so that he spoke the first, the third, the fifth, and so on; he did this in any order that he was asked, and all without the slightest error. Having subsequently become familiarly acquainted with him, I have had other and frequent experience of his power. He assured me (and he had nothing of the boaster in him) that he could recite in the manner I have mentioned to the amount of thirty-six thousand words. And what is more wonderful, they all so adhered to the mind that after a year's interval he could repeat them without trouble. I know, from having tried him, he could do so after considerable time.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Louisiana planters have cooked up a Rice Exchange at New Orleans.

The devil is getting a good deal of notoriety just now, through Conway's lecturas.

Obituary. Schroder's steerable air-ship will be ready for its first trip next Monday.

A lady attorney has hung out a sign in Indianapolis. She will husband her legal resources.

The New York *Sun* is becoming decent. It is raising a fund for the benefit of Walt. Whitman.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* asks: "Is mind a material substance?" No matter.

Sententious and true. Dr. Cuyler's motion of it is, that the country needs "more sermons in shoes."

The shoe and leather interest is to have an exhibition and a building solely for itself at the Centennial.

Elevated philanthropy. Hick, the California givist, is to put his telescope on a mountain 4,448 feet high.

The ruling passion strong in life. The first house re-erected in Virginia City, after the late fire, was a saloon.

Big bonanzas? San Francisco has twenty-five per cent. more insane committed to asylums this year than last.

The age of letters. Postal cards to the number of 107,616,000 have been issued and circulated during the past year.

Is there never to be peace in the Democratic camp? All the papers of that persuasion are snarling at each other.

A new Sunday paper, under an old name, *The National Intelligencer*, has just made its appearance in Washington city.

Spirituous resurrection. A bottle of whisky, buried fifty years ago in Kentucky, was sold the other day for twelve dollars.

And now it appears that water is explosive. At all events two cans blew up in a New York milkman's shop the other day.

Cheap enough. To collect the internal revenue for the fiscal year recently closed cost about two per cent. of the amount collected.

A man name Toothacre was elected to the Kansas Legislature; but there is no loss without some gain, Stockslager was defeated.

Any showy building of flimsy construction which burns or falls down in Europe is said to have been "built in the American style."

There was once a foolish boy who whistled before he got out of the woods, and thereby brought down the bear upon himself. Beecher?

The Democratic "pyramids" this year remind the *Inter-Ocean* of the old-fashioned liberty poles, their biggest end risrun into the ground.

An ingenious Swedish wood-carver is making a set of chessmen for the Centennial Exhibition, typifying the present struggle in Germany.

Several pensioners out West have had their pensions stopped by the Government upon the report of United States detectives that they were drinking badly.

The Granite State. A New Hampshire farmer is erecting a stone wall of granite around a field of eighteen acres, that is nine feet thick and nine feet high.

The Legislature recently elected in New Jersey is the one hundredth Legislature elected by that State, the first election having occurred September 21, 1775.

The home emigration of the past year has been almost exclusively to California. That State has gained at least 75,000 good population, and they are still going.

There is just now a disposition to flee away from our cold Northern winters, and California and the South are likely to profit greatly in population and development from it.

Ira Holmes, a leading Chicago real estate dealer and "capitalist," has been adjudicated bankrupt on such a beggardly statement of assets that no assignee was appointed.

Milton's copy of Cooper's "*Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ*" has been discovered. The pages of the book are crammed with notes in the handwriting of the great poet.

The question whether canal boats of more than five tons burden are required like other vessels to be documented as vessels of the United States, has just been decided in the negative.

Never, it is said, in the history of the civil service, has there been such a scramble for office as now. Every official connected with the Government is daily besieged by people who beg for work.

Another new planet, of the twelfth magnitude, in right ascension two hours twenty-seven minutes north, declination sixteen degrees twenty-eight minutes, slight motion south, has been discovered.

Disastrous prairie fires are sweeping over portions of Kansas. They can be seen in many directions every night, and the damage bids fair to be enormous, proving more disastrous to many than the drought.

Correct. The Supreme Court of Maine has recently decided that if a person buys a railroad ticket for passage between two given points, he has a right to ride an equal distance anywhere on the road, and in any direction.

Sensible. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company have decided to reduce the hours of labor of their employees, with a proportionate reduction of wages, instead of making discharges, as is customary with railroads each fall.

The true sap. The New York State Teachers' Association has recommended that one day of each autumn and spring be kept as a "tree day," and that on that day, when it shall be possible, all of the schools plant trees upon the school ground.

PERSONAL.

Baron Grant, the new Italian Minister, has arrived at Washington. He is a bachelor, forty years of age, and has been in the diplomatic service of Italy for fifteen years, having served at the courts of Madrid, Brussels and Vienna.

A Detroit merchant the other day swallowed a set of false teeth, which lodged in his throat just beyond the reach of the longest forceps, and the physician summoned was compelled to push them down with a stomach pump. It isn't often that a person gets his stomach teeth after arriving at maturity.

"Coal Oil Johnny," who became wealthy in the petroleum excitement, and subsequently spent his money in reckless extravagance, is working as a railroad hand in Iowa. Charles H. Harris, who had a connection with the same firm, did quiet and brief affluence, has made a living of late in Chicago writing dialect humor as "Carl Pretzel."

Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, acting under the advice of his physician, spent the summer on board a fishing-smack off the banks of Newfoundland. He worked as a common member of the crew, dodging nothing, taking his watch in regular turn at night and received his share of fish, worth $1,000. He divided this sum among the other members of the crew, saying that he felt amply repaid by the benefit which he had received in restored health.

The recent suicide of Morris S. Kimball at Fulton, New York, was dramatic and full of significance. He had been engineer on the Oswego Canal for twenty-seven years, and, on a salary of $1,500 a year, supported his family in luxury and accumulated a large property. In his pockets were found an empty razor case, copies of the laws for the punishment of bribery and bribe-taking, and a schedule of his savings, showing their amount to be $30,000.

David Masson, the biographer of Milton, has made an earnest appeal, in the columns of the London *Athenæum*, to the English people, to save the house in that city where the great poet lived. It was this house that he occupied while Secretary for the Commonwealth, and while living in it he was seized with his blindness. He also wrote there his best prose works, many of his sonnets, and the first part of "Paradise Lost." The house now is occupied on the first floor as a cheap shop and above as tenements, and is rapidly falling into decay.

A bright and sunny-faced lady went shopping, the other day, in Boston, as all true women do, and was being waited upon by a young girl, who, in the course of the brief conversation, was led to speak of Clara Louise Kellogg, who was singing at the opera at the time. "How do you like her singing?" asked the lady. "Indeed, I never heard her," replied the girl. "I have wanted to hear her, but never felt as though I could afford to do so, and the times are so hard now that I cannot think of it." The lady customer took a card and, writing something handed it to the girl. The lady was Clara Louise Kellogg, and the card was an order for admission for the girl.

THAT enterprising paper, the Philadelphia *All-Day City Item*, will after the first of next month be issued in the morning, instead of the afternoon as at present. Colonel Fitzgerald, the veteran editor, is an indefatigable worker, and always manages to give his patrons full value for their money. The *Item* has a very large circulation, that of the Sunday issue being nearly as great as that of all the other Sunday papers in the city combined.

POLITICAL.

State.

A State paper gets off the following:

The difference 'twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee,
'Tis said is very hard to see;
But the difference 'twixt victory and Victor
E.
Most any Democrat can see.

Very amusing reading is the Democratic explanations of their defeat. We make an extract: "If * * * * but * * * * therefore if * * * * but * * * * if * * * * but * * * * if * * * * otherwise, but * * * * if," etc.—*Norristown Herald.*

The whole Democratic ticket of Carbon county was elected. There, the Labor Reformers sold out as they did in Schuylkill county, to the Democrats, and the result was as here, a triumph for that party. But they have succeeded also in doing one thing, and that is: They have buried themselves beyond resurrection, and when they go for a share of the spoils to the Democrats, they will then receive the cold shoulder, as usual, and the Republicans won't trust them any more.—*Tamaqua Courier.*

The temperance folks come in just nowhere in the count. While giving them credit for the best intentions in the world, frankness compels us to admit that they didn't form even a respectable tail to the Democratic kite. Their candidate for Governor is done quite Browne, and their Treasurer will never pack a penny in the vaults of the Commonwealth. The numerous prospective Attorney Generals, Secretaries of the Commonwealth and Private Secretaries throughout the Commonwealth, who have been thus unceremoniously blistened out, have our most sincere condolence in their deep affliction. Let them remember that "it is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all." *Pottsville Standard, Dem.*

General.

Old Bill Allen recommends Ohio people to endure Thanksgiving because it "is an established and proper custom." It is good of him.

A man in Buffalo has accomplished the crowning political work of his life and gone into bankruptcy. He bet 150 hats on the success of the Democratic ticket.

The official vote of Iowa stands thus:

Total number of votes	250,606
For Samuel J. Kirkwood	124,069
For Shepherd Leffer	93,334
For C. C. Lozier	526
Governor Kirkwood's plurality	31,745

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the *Nation* may be set down as the most distinguished organ of that element in politics which parts its hair in the middle, wears eye-glasses, knows all about political economy, and insists on the scholar in politics.

Sam. Cary takes his place among the Democratic soothsayers. He says "the sooner the Tilden school of politicians go over to the Republicans," the better the Democracy will like them. Sam. is evidently one of the anointed.

The East Saginaw *Republican* very pertinently asks to be shown the State that Democrats have ruled for twenty years, that can compare with Iowa and Michigan. We opine that its request can not be complied with. The demand is too extravagant for even a moment's consideration.

If Uncle Sammy Tilden finds anything to rejoice over in the news of a reduced Democratic vote in the State-at-large he's entirely welcome to it. But New York down by a Republican majority for the Presidential candidate of 1876.—*New York Commercial.*

The comparative resources of the English and German languages in the field of billingsgate were put to the extreme test in the Chicago campaign. We recently mentioned a few of the choicest epithets employed by the Chicago *Times* in designating Hesing and his adherents. It is comforting to know that the Teutonic side of the controversy was neglected. Nothing in the *Times* man said something about vagabond and ruffian, the *Staats-Zeitung* promptly responded with "Landstreicher" and "Lumpenhund." If one indulged in the luxury of "Schwindelschwindler, sycophant, bully, knave, trickster and villain," he was met fairly and squarely with "nichtswuerdiger, gewissenloser und niederstraechtiger Ohrenblaeser, Nasendreher, Schurke Fuchsbhwaenzer, Spitzbube, und Herumstreicher." Then the American champion spoke of "devilish, dishonest, immorally unprincipled, unscrupulous and infamously corrupt conspiracy." To which the German antagonist replied with "gemein und niederhaft, Schimpfen, Leastern, Luegen Rohheit, Plumpheit, Schurkenhaftigheit und Poetelhaftigkeit;" and when victory seemed to wave in the balance, he summoned his utmost strength and hurled the following little missile, which laid the *Times* man out stiff and cold "Frommeriarischen—republikanischen—temperenzlerischen-und-wassersempel," and "mittwissenschaftan-einem-Steuerdiebstahl."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

British Free Trade—Its Decline and Fall

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Some twenty years since there was made to the British Parliament a report in which that body was assured that "the large capitals" of Britain constituted "the great instruments of warfare against the competing capitals of foreign countries, and the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained."

To the end that such "warfare" might successfully be carried out it was needed that all barriers then existing throughout the world should be taken down, and hence it was that the British free-trade system came to be inaugurated by a nation that, by and by, protection of a more complete than any other that stands recorded, had been enabled to arrive at the idea that there should be but a single great workshop for the world, the place for which was to be found in Britain.

That the selfish character of this extraordinary system is becoming from day to day more clearly understood, and that its decline and fall are close at hand, was shown by us a few days since. Since then, however, our neighbors of the *Press* have given to their readers a highly interesting communication from Col. Forney, embracing passages from British journals and from speeches of eminent Englishmen, so fully confirming its views in the matter, that we cannot refrain from again presenting the subject in our columns, as follows:

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as is here shown:

"The development of a considerable feeling in favor of a system of protection has thrown the German free-trade party into a state of consternation. At first the heresy reappeared among the laboring people, especially those who are tainted with clumsy theories of socialism, and who, in the present depressed state of industry, jumped to the inference that any change would be reform. . . . But these opinions soon began to receive recruits from two sources—from the politicians who thought they recognized a growing cause, and from the suppressed protectionists among the scholars. And to complete the general astonishment, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the organ of the Chancellor himself, began a series of articles, in which, with a good deal of hedging, the writer opened the way for grave concessions to the cause of free trade. What could this signify? Had Prince Bismarck from his quiet retreat at Varzin seen the symptoms of a coming storm, or had he worked out by his summer reading a modified theory of trade and production?"

The answer to these questions is, in our view, a very simple one. Behind all the idea of an universal brotherhood of nations so industriously propagated by means of British books and journals, and with little sense that stood in the way, was the notion, Prince Bismarck had been a believer in the free trade doctrine. In "his quiet retreat at Varzin" he has had occasion to remark the wonderful difference that, in recent war, between the forward progress of protective and apparently ruined France, and the backward one of triumphant and free trade Germany; the results exhibiting itself in the facts, that he has learned to appreciate the destructive character of the British free trade "warfare," and has become a convert to the doctrines of that school of economists which advocates the idea of an industrial independence to be attained by means of bringing consumers and producers into closer connection with each other.

Next in order we have an article from the London *Times*, in which its readers are advised that the German economists recently assembled at Munich "have declared in favor of a policy of protection;" that agitation in opposition to renewal of existing reciprocity treaties is becoming universal; and that "Sir Stafford Northcote, noting these occurrences, warns us that the danger of an abandonment of free trade principles by some of the Continental governments is not 'entirely chimerical.'"

Seeing all this, the *Times* is forced to the conclusion that "the policy of free trade onward is not unreal," and forthwith undertakes to show that the cause of "this revived strength of protection" is to be found in the "sudden wonderful growth in our institutions during the last twelve or fifteen years." What, however, is that but an admission that as the people at large become better informed, and as they obtain more and more control over public affairs, they become less disposed to permit further maintenance of a system that has for its object the establishment of a single "workshop" to which all the raw materials of the world are to be brought, to be there exchanged for the finished products of which they stand in need? What is that but an admission that the growth of civilization and freedom is adverse to the maintenance of the British free-trade system?

Britain fears such growth for the reason that with every stage of progress there is an increase of competition for the supply of those rude and inferior commodities with which she has been accustomed to supply the world. France, on the contrary, has reason to rejoice at all such progress, for the reason that with each such stage there arises increased demand for the products of that wonderful skill and taste which have been fostered into existence by means of a long-lengthy protective policy maintained through the whole of the present century; the consequences exhibiting themselves in the fact already noticed, that her foreign commerce grows more rapidly than that of any other country of the world.

The more our readers shall study the facts that have been thus presented the more, as we think, must they be led to the conclusion that the decline of British free trade has already made such progress as to warrant the idea that its final fall cannot be long delayed.

Sunshine.

Whoever has been privileged to hear Prof. Youmans' delightful lecture on the chemistry of the sunbeam, cannot have forgotten his computation of the sun's great mechanical and chemical power. And any housekeeper who has brought her pale, drooping plants from the cellar after their winter's retirement, and has watched them gradually straighten themselves up, and deepen and brighten their color, and send out new growths, must have been impressed anew with the sun's wonderfully stimulating power.

We cannot doubt that human beings are as susceptible as plants are to the kindly influence of sunshine. How the little children thrive in it and would gladly throw away hats and bonnets that rob them of a share of it; and we know of one mother who found her tiny daughter indulging in a sun-bath, not, of course, because she thought it would be good for her, but from sheer pity for her "poor little feet and legs and body that never had any sunshine." A day of hard work in the school room or the store or kitchen leaves us tired, and perhaps discouraged about our work, and with the feeling that it is a hard, thankless world, without any good place in it for us. When our spirits have reached this low water mark, let us go out of doors, where the sun may shine full upon us, and in due time his magic power upon our worn nerves will have made a new world for us, and our own place in it the best of all.

Happy the woman and happy her household, whose carpets and complexion do not keep her in the shadow of a false economy or a false pride, but whose windows and face and soul are wide open to the sun.

This is how they do it in Columbus, Ohio. In the windows of the leading dry goods house in that city there is prominently displayed a man's skull, and printed in large letters across the forehead are these words of warning to the daily swarm of traveling salesmen: "This was a Drummer."

Dragging out Existence.

The nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the valetudinarian is indeed an object of pity. Yet there is nothing in all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative tonic and nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplies sufficient stamina, braces the nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities to which nervous weakness is most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidney and bladder, imperfect digestion and such troubles are fertile sources of debility. Their eradication, however, becomes a matter of certainty when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are systematically used for that purpose. The Bitters likewise annihilate and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial nature.

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Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seal, Tin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 00, and guaranteed. Send for circular. MWF2p*

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Nos. 165,
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NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS,
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At 25c. New Seal Brown Melton suitings, well worth 40c.
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Extra quality Black Silks, at $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
Equal good bargains in best Black Silks up to $3 50.
New Colored and Striped Silks, very low.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
All desirable materials and qualities.
New colors in Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1875.

The principal features of the financial situation to-day were quiet and tolerable ease. The banks generally, while in a safe and secure position, are not discounting freely, their favors being generally confined to their customers, for whose wants they are able to provide without much trouble. Rates of discount are about as formerly, with, perhaps, not quite so general a feeling of firmness as at the close of last week. The supply of Eastern exchange is still rather small, and there was considerable inquiry for it, but the temporary stringency previously noted had passed away, so that in most cases, New York drafts went at par between the banks, a slight premium having been paid in some cases.

In other financial centers the condition of affairs continues favorable. In New York to-day gold continued to show a tendency to lower prices. Concerning the marked decline of yesterday, the *Bulletin* says: "The decline was influenced by the increased supply reflected in Saturday's bank statement, and comparatively little heed was given to the fact that more gold will have to be sent from here to San Francisco, and that the London market, while more settled to-day, is liable at any moment to be thrown into such a condition as to depress securities. The decline there in securities has already had the effect of causing shipments from London to New York, and to pay for these the German bankers have been large buyers of sterling. This, together with the decline in gold, accounts for the strength of exchange, the merchants not having been buyers to any extent." The Philadelphia money market,as we learn from the *North American*,showed a "good demand yesterday, for speculative purposes, but the regular business demand indicates a gradual falling off, as the fall business verges to a close." From the Chicago *Tribune* we learn of the situation there as follows: "On the whole, business during the week has been rather quiet at the banks. Calls from city customers were moderate in amount and not unusual in number. Wholesale dealers have plenty of funds, and retailers are keeping customers down to short payments, and generally trading within their means. Country correspondents keep their lines of discount as yet about at former figures and make about the usual drafts for currency. In general, it may be said that business is moving along in a healthy and satisfactory manner." The *Alta California* of the 31st ult. says: "The supply of money seems to improve, notwithstanding the Eastern drain of coin. The matter which most attracts surprise is the freedom of cash in stock circles. At a time when money in most channels is scarce, there seems to be no lack of money for stocks. When the public are convinced that stocks are cheap they always find the money to buy, a fact which betrays great latent financial power. Indeed, there is but little doubt that the disappearance of money at times is to be explained by the disposition to hoard until some attraction brings it out. There is little doubt but much money is now coming out at a time when some leading old banks are disposed to call in loans under the impression that there has been too much expansion. Hence the phenomenon of urgent wants in some quarters while good stocks command money at rising prices."

—It has been generally supposed that the headquarters of official Hibernianism was to be found in the city government of New York; but the following circular letter, recently issued from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in regard to certain dangerous counterfeits now afloat, contains something remarkably like a bull:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, November 4, 1875.—Referring to the following dollar notes of the following banks:

The First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
The Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
The First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.
The First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.

Nearly the entire amount of the genuine five dollar notes of these banks have been withdrawn from circulation, and no additional issues will be made. The Comptroller is desirous of retiring the whole amount from circulation, and all persons receiving such notes are urgently requested to send the same with the nearest national bank, or forward them to this office for redemption.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller.

The construction which we draw from this somewhat contradictory advice to refuse, and then to receive and forward for redemption the notes alluded to, is that the advice at the opening of the circular is addressed to the general community, while the request at the close is to banks and bankers. Bank officers are supposed to be able to distinguish between the counterfeits and the genuine notes now in circulation, while the public is not. The general public is, therefore, advised to refuse all the notes named, while bankers are requested to receive the genuine notes, and forward them for redemption.

—The following are the footings of British imports and exports in a term of years, as stated by the Board of Trade:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1870	£303,257,000	£244,081,000	£547,338,000
1871	331,915,000	283,575,000	614,590,000
1872	344,964,000	314,500,000	659,362,000
1873	371,282,000	311,005,000	682,392,000
1874	370,083,000	297,650,000	667,733,000

The London *Economist* remarks on the foregoing statistics:

The whole change, we believe, so far as it is one of quantity, is due to a large extent from the recent discredit of foreign investments of every sort, beginning with the collapse of American railways and South American loans in 1873, and ending with the more serious troubles of the present year, which are also leaving their mark on the records of its foreign trade. We are investing abroad less than formerly, and there is room to export less, but our resources are undiminished, and our home trade goes on growing. What is wanted we continue to import as much as ever—the fact of our home trade having gone on steadily improving being also proved, we need hardly say, by other circumstances. The greatness of the excess of our imports over our exports last year, viz., £73,000,000, forms a better measure of the usual profits of our foreign trade, and of the amount of income we derive from foreign investments, than the smaller excess, which is still seen in years when we make large investments abroad. Adding to it the excess of bullion imports over exports in the year amounting to £7,000,000, we may put down £80,000,000 in round numbers, as, at least, the minimum which foreign countries have to pay us annually for the investment of our capital abroad, and for freight and other commissions.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 9, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	118½					
5-20's, 1864	114½					
5-20's, 1865	115					
5-20's, 1865, new	118½					
5-20's, 1867	118½					
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅝					
10-40's	120½					
10-40's, coupons	116½					
Currency 6's	122½					
New 5 per cents	115⅝					
Western Union Tel		76½		76¾		76¾
Pacific Mail		38¼		38¼		38¼
Panama		134		134½		134½
Adams Express						
American Express						57
U. S. Express						57½
New York Central		104½		104½		104½
Erie		17⅝		17⅝		17⅝
Erie preferred		64⅝		64⅝		64⅝
Michigan Southern		92½		92½		92½
Cleveland & Pitts.		90½		90½		90½
Chicago & Northwestern		38¼		38¾		38¾
Do preferred						82½
Rock Island		104½		104½		104½
St. Paul, common		35⅝		35⅝		35⅝
Do preferred			54½		62½	64
Wabash, common						6
Fort Wayne		97⅝		97⅝		97⅝
Ohio & Mississippi		16½	16½	16½		16½
Union Pacific				69¼		69¼
Harlem				125½		125½
Hannibal & St. Joe				27½		28½
Atlantic & Pacific						20¾
Lake Shore				73¾		73¾
Illinois Central		91½		91½		91½
Cleveland & Pitts.		90½		90½		90½
North western		38¼		38¼		38¼
Do preferred		83		83		83
N. J. Central		108		108		108
Rock Island		104½				

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1862	118½	New 5's	115½
5-20's, 1865	118⅝	10-40's	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	10-40's coupons	116½
5-20's, 1867	120⅝	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	45	Missouri 6's	102½
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, November 9, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange 2½ per cent. Rate for money 94 1-16; for account 94 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108½; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 106½. Railroad securities—New York Central, 93; Erie, 15; preferred, 31.

PARIS, November 9.—Rentes 65 francs 60 centimes.

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NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Gold 115. Sight ½ discount. Sterling—Commercial 5 45@5 46.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Money easy at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $373,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $274,000. Clearings $49,000,000. Sterling weak at 481@485¾.

GOLD

Gold declined from 114⅝ to 114¼, advanced to 115, reacted to 114⅝ and finally closed at 114⅜. Rates paid for carrying were 1 and 2 per cent; this was also made flat and at 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. The rise in gold was based on some cable telegrams afloat on the street to the effect that the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria had agreed upon a unanimatum in regard to the Eastern question.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong in late afternoon dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced 87. Michigan Central sevens to 103½ and Union Pacific sinking funds to 87½. Union Pacific firsts brought 103½, Rock Island sixes 106½ and do sixes 100. State securities quiet. Stocks in early dealings were dull but in the main strong. During the last hour of business the market was firm and higher, with the greatest activity in Western shares. The improvement from the lowest point of the day ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Michigan Central rose from 64¾ to 66¾, Northwestern preferred 69¾ to 72, Rock Island 95½ to 97¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 26¾ to 28, preferred from 62 to 65¾, Lake Shore from 67⅝ to 73¾, Erie from 17¾ to 18¼, Ohio & Mississippi from 16½ to 17, Pacific Mail from 38⅛ to 38¾, Western Union from 76¼ to 76¾ and Union Pacific from 65¾ to 66¾. The closing quotations in many instances were the highest of the day. A heavy business is reported outside the Stock Board in privileges and the Western contingent came in force to put stock at any time within 30 days at 88 per cent. is said to have been given by the bull element, with considerable success, at one per cent. The report is again current of a movement for the bull account in Ohio and Mississippi stock in connection (an old story probably revived) with the Baltimore and Ohio entry to Baltimore. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 117,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 4,000 Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,500 Union Pacific and 10,000 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	64½
Adams Express	86½	Toledo & Wabash	7
Wells Fargo Ex	78½	Do preferred	7
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	97¾
United States Ex	45	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	20
Erie	17⅝	Chicago & Alton	95½
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103½
Harlem	123½	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Do preferred	132	Indiana Central	25
Mich. Central	66¾	Burling'n & Qu'cy	112
Lake Shore	73¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	28¼
Illinois Central	91½	Delaware & Lack	118½
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Atlantic & Pac Tel	20¾
North western	38¼	Union Pac. stock	66¾
Do preferred	83	Central Pac. bds	103½
N. J. Central	108	Union Pac. bds	103½
Rock Island	104½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1862	118½	New 5's	115½
5-20's, 1865	118⅝	10-40's	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	10-40's coupons	116½
5-20's, 1867	120⅝	Currency 6's	122½

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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 9, 1875.

Moderate activity was the general rule in holiday circles, owing to decided pressure in one or two instances. Grain and produce lines had a fair movement, though not very active. Corn and oats were easy and a shade lower, but in other respects prices in these lines were about as previously reported. Provisions were rather quiet, but there continues to be a firm feeling in prices, and they are steadily held. Groceries are moderately active, the country trade generally satisfactory, and the business from city retailers, while decidedly on the hand-to mouth order, is steady and bids fair to continue so, if, as is probable, the mills continue in operation during the winter. Sales in the aggregate are quite steady, the only alteration which we noted to-day being in layer and Valencia raisins, which are advanced slightly. Dry goods and cognate jobbing lines continued to experience considerable activity at steady prices. In reviewing the situation in the dry goods market in New York, the *Bulletin* says:

"In volume the business of the week has been governed by the excitement attendant upon elections in this and adjoining States, but has been by no means disheartening; on the contrary, the steady demand for movements from the West and South is full of encouragement. The improvement in staple domestics has assumed increased proportions, and shipments of brown sheetings, drills and Ohiofield shirtings made to order form an important aggregate amount to various markets. Following a large transaction in drills for the China market, which was effected a short time ago, came a heavy sale of Augusta brown sheetings, which we taken to Africa, and about 1,000 bales of a popular grade have been shipping, which were either sold or contracted for the English market. Purchases were also some shipments of bleached shirtings to foreign markets, and the distribution of the week on export account would probably reach 5,000 packages in all. There is nothing new in the exportation by this country of drills to China or brown cottons to Africa, as this has been done before and since the war, although to a far less extent than could have been accomplished by properly directed energy. The export of goods to England is, however, an experiment which is fraught with interest, and may be productive of important results, although more is to be hoped for by competition with England in markets which the new supplies with her textiles than in any endeavor to substitute American for English fabrics in the Manchester market. Of course every effort of determined export trade is commendable, and the present time is auspicious for its extension, owing to the exceptionally low prices at which cotton goods are offered here and in the Eastern markets. With regard to the prospective profits to be derived from goods consigned to the English market, it would be premature to venture an opinion, but a foreign outlet for our surplus productions must be attended with the most beneficial affects upon home trade and give that steadiness to values which is so much to be desired. The export transactions for the week in this market, probably reaching an aggregate of about 3,600 packages, which is certainly a fair beginning, and some large lines were also shipped by Eastern manufacturers and commission houses."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,108	Apples, bbls	1,770
Cheese, bxs	62	Corn, bus	1,500
Wheat, bus	1,840	Barley, bus	2,500
Rye, bus	2,400	Hats, bxs	3,955
Butter, pkgs	32	Bacon, lcs	80
Potatoes, bus	3,256	Hay, bales	370

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was rather quiet with wheat easy and corn and oats weak, and the former a shade lower. Wheat is easy with moderate receipts. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $1 38@1 39; prime sound red winter at $1 30@1 32; fair grade do at $1 20@1 25; rejected do at 1 10@1 15, as to quality. Corn is weak with a shade lower values offered for shelled. We note sales of 3 cars shelled corn, prime yellow, on track at 63½; 1 car do in sacks at 65c; 1 car ear corn at 70c; 1 car do 65c. We quote shelled at 63@65c for prime yellow; 64@65c for high mixed; 62@63c for high mixed; ear corn, 69@70c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 67@68c for prime mixed; new ear continues easy at 45@47c. Oats are also easy and rather weak though quotably unchanged. We note sales of 1 car Ohio white oats at 41c; 2 cars do 42c. We quote Western white at 43@44c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 41@42c; dark to light mixed 38@40c. Barley is brisk and with light supply. We quote at $1 20@1 30 for prime spring; $1 10@1 20 for sound grain, slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall; prime Canada at $1 40. Rye inactive but easy at 80@85c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FEED—The jobbing demand is good and while prices remain as they are quotably unchanged. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $4 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The following are the leading dealers for standard brands of flours for sale at retail, as we have frequently pointed out, very nearly complete at the end of last month. Of the sum of £3,643,000 to be called in, about one and a half millions sterling were in notes between 50 and 100 marks, which were likely enough to be replaced by larger notes, leaving only about £1,000,000 as the maximum amount to be replaced by coin. There can be no doubt then that the demand for gold for Germany still in progress is exclusively to redeem the remaining silver in circulation, for which purpose, we believe, no large and pressing purchases will be necessary.

—On December 31, 1874, the Hungarian State railways had attained a length of 1440.4 miles and had cost 98,600,000 florins. During 1874 the gross receipts had been 5,702,897 florins, or 43,969 florins per mile; the expenses had been 4,760,779 florins, or 39,069 florins per mile, equal to 83.62 per cent. of the gross receipts; the net receipts had been 932,878 florins, or 6,929 florins per mile. The Northern system was 95.55 miles long, and had yielded a net return of 1,101,156 florins; the Southern system was 28.37 miles in length and showed a deficit of 135,969 florins in its net receipts; the secondary lines and industrial line of Oedenburg showed a net receipt of 48,000 florins.

—During the year ending November 1, 117 national banks were organized, with authorized capital of $12,104,000. This includes two gold banks, with an aggregate capital of $200,000. Sixteen banks were organized since August 1, with an authorized capital of $2,004,000. Legal tenders deposited since August 1, $6,732,561, including $140,000 in gold; notes retired in the same time, $5,353,971; additional circulation issued for the three months $1,918,710.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that the revenue received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company from the sale of unbroken lands, where sold on time, is taxable as earnings of the company. The effect of this decision was a decline of the stock of the company in the New York market at the close of the week.

—The creditors of the firm of Sterling, Abrens & Co., of Baltimore, have finally decided to throw the concern into involuntary bankruptcy. The petition of the creditors is so arranged as to include both special and general partners. The firm presented a statement giving their liabilities as $1,769,438 and the assets as $1,572,558.

—The mining dividends paid in October, 1875, in San Francisco amounted to $1,170,000, against $988,500 same time last year. The total of the October dividends by banks, mining and other companies compare as follows: 1875, $1,482,430; 1874, $1,326,960.

—The Connecticut Superior Court has decided that the American National Life and Trust Company of New Haven may continue to exist if it makes up the $50,000 deficit in its capital, which the directors have voted to do.

—The statement that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is preparing a new issue of land-grant bonds is an error. The company is neither making nor offering new bonds.

—It is expected that the liquidation of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, at San Francisco will be effected in sixty days.

[By Associated Press.]

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Wheat, bus	1,840	Barley, bus	2,500
Rye, bus	2,400	Hats, bxs	3,955
Butter, pkgs	32	Bacon, lcs	80
Potatoes, bus	3,256	Hay, bales	370

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CITY MATTERS.

Ten eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 9, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.299	30	89	N. E.	Gentle.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.109	51	69	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.083	43	50	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.142 Highest thermom....52
Mean thermom.... 42 Lowest thermom....28

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

The Tramp Nuisance.

An ordinance has been recommended to the City Councils of Cleveland, providing that all vagrants, known as tramps, shall be supported at the expense of the city, on condition that they pay for the same by working upon the streets. In case of their refusal to work, they shall be arrested and committed to the workhouse as common vagrants. Why cannot a "tramp brigade" be organized in this city? There are enough of them to do all the street cleaning, and more too. Let them be put to work.

Another Slap at Him.

The Washington *Star* "goes for" the man who conceived and still advocates the exhibition of the remains of Washington and Lincoln, at the Centennial. It says:

A story started about a year ago to the effect that Director General Goshorn had made a request for the remains of Washington for exhibition at the Centennial was received with mingled disgust and indignation, and the report was afterward declared to be unfounded. Some two-legged jackal revives the unpleasant subject in the Philadelphia *Press*, and soberly suggests that the remains of both Washington and Lincoln be brought to the Centennial, and that a fee should be charged for viewing them, the proceeds to be devoted to completing the Washington monument. "What a great pleasure and satisfaction it would be to every one to behold the real, genuine, honest face of the immortal Washington!" exclaims the correspondent. General Goshorn ought to secure this fellow for the big show, and label him as the greatest fool in America.

New Bank Safe!

Quite an excitement was created on our principal thoroughfares on Monday by the removal of a "Monster Safe" to the warehouse and salesroom of Hall's Safe and Lock Company, 93 Smithfield street.

This safe, we learn, is one of the largest in Allegheny county, and is both *fire* and *burglar proof*. The opening of the outer doors discloses to view a set of massive burglar doors, secured with the heaviest of bolt work and locked with Hall's Patent Victor Combination Lock, and inside of those are two Burglar Proof Safes, containing all the improvements peculiar to this company, such as the conical bolts for fastening the plates together, tongue and groove, and *dovetail* work around the *four edges* of the doors and at the corners of the safe. These inner safes are nearly four inches thick, made of welded steel and iron in the same plates. All the mechanical work is of the best quality and highest degree of finish known to the art, and reflects great credit on builders and will be a source of much pride to the officers of the bank. In size it is nearly seven feet high and five feet wide and is capable of containing all the books and papers of a bank for many years.

This safe has been secured by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Saltsburg, Pa., and the effect of such undoubted security for funds and in the hands of such men as compose the Board of Directors and officers of the bank cannot be but to secure a large and lucrative business.

From Erie to New Orleans by Water.

The Alton *Telegraph*, of the 3d instant, says: The beautiful little steam yacht Ariadne, from Erie, Pa., arrived at Alton this morning, after a voyage of about 1,600 miles, passing through lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and by the Illinois river to this point, and by New Orleans. This little craft was built at Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of $14,700. Mr. Arthur Conway, the principal owner, accompanies the yacht on her present voyage, having started from Erie October 4. In making the voyage of Lake Michigan they encountered a severe storm and gale, lasting some four days. Under the guidance of Captain Bowes, an old lake tar, the boat came through all right, although the force of the storm carried away the doors and flooded the cabin and engine room, the water being at one time within four inches of the fires. The Ariadne left Chicago last Saturday, October 30, arriving at Alton this morning, whence, after coaling up and putting things to right, she will proceed to St. Louis and then go to New Orleans to spend the winter. Her dimensions are sixty-two feet in length and twelve feet six inches width of beam. She has an iron hull, and the upper portion is constructed of solid oak frame, panelled with birds-eye maple. She was constructed as a pleasure yacht and is fitted up in an elegant manner, the ladies' parlor and boudoir having all the modern conveniences. During the winter Mr. Conway transforms us he will run her as a pleasure boat at New Orleans and return to the lakes when spring opens, making the round trip about 6,000 miles.

Dr. Hopkins and the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The essay of Prof. Hopkins on the Sabbath, read at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, may be the means of inducing Christians to study more carefully the Word of God, and thus reveal to them the legalized Judaism on which too many have been resting as truth. The unbending rigidity of the Jewish law has produced a reaction toward liberalism, of which, perhaps, the Unitarianism of New England may stand as the modern type. Both the Christian and liberal seem to have misunderstood the heart motive of Dr. Hopkins. The COMMERCIAL will reprint a paper, treating on the subject, written in 1859, by a clear-minded Christian man, orthodox in belief and practice, whose many volumes have been profitable to multitudes in this country and Europe, by which it will be made evident that Dr. H. is in sympathy with the deepest thought of the age.

The first Sabbath on earth was in commemoration of the creation, a type of the Spiritual Gospel of Redemption. By the fall of man it was defiled and its observance not having been enjoined, it was forgotten. The second Sabbath was in commemoration of the deliverance of God's elect nation from an earthly bondage and is a type of the Eternal Sabbath of Rest under the special Gospel of Grace dispensation,—the condition of the soul in Christ, whose whole life in Him is one of gospel rest, and separation from the world in spirit. As the Jewish law has never been abrogated or abolished, its requisitions are of binding force upon the Jew and every Gentile out of Christ. They must be judged by their works, and bear the judgment as it is in Revelation. Christ can never bear the judgment of the redeemed. As Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, the Christian is absolved from all external law, for love is its fulfilling; and in the new creation in Christ old things have passed away, including the Jewish laws and ordinances which were nailed to His cross. The Holy Ghost has made the body of the saint His temple and written the law of God upon the heart. He needs no rule or constraint because he delights in the law of God after the inner man. The "Lord's Day" Christian is influenced, guided and taught in all truth and duty by God, who works within him to will and do of His own good pleasure. Therefore he is exhorted to stand fast in the liberty wherewith he has been made free, and not to be again entangled in the yoke of bondage. He is warned against devotion to the affairs of the world, so that he may please Him who hath called him to be a soldier. Neither will he use his liberty as a cloak of maliciousness or as an occasion to the flesh. This is an example of the mode in which the negative of the life of Christ operates as the positive in the subject. We believe that Christ was infinitely free in the Spirit in all he said about any special course of conduct or action on the Lord's day.

The Grace system has no law or constraint to operate upon a soul that has the life of Christ dwelling in it. The "Lord's day Christian" delights to keep the day holy, and make it honorable to the Lord. The Sabbath Christian is influenced by a law which declares he *must* or *shall*. His conscience is more active than grace within. It is labor, effort, legalism. The "Lord's day Christian" will regard the first day of the week without labor or effort. The subject may be summed up as follows:

First—The Sabbath was the seventh day—the Lord's day is the first of the week.

Second—The Sabbath was a test of Israel's condition—the Lord's day is the proof of the acceptance of the Church on unconditional grounds.

Third—The Sabbath belonged to the old creation—the Lord's day to the new.

Fourth—The Sabbath was a day of *bodily* rest for the Jew—the Lord's day a *spiritual* rest for the Christian.

Fifth—If the Jew worked on the Sabbath day he was put to death. If the Christian does not do *spiritual* work on the Lord's day, he gives but little proof of spiritual life.

Sixth—The Jew was commanded by law to rest in his tent on the Sabbath. The Christian is *led* by the *Gospel* to go forth either in worship or instructing himself, or in ministering to perishing souls. In this he rests with the spirit of a child, but labors with the energy of a man.

The finale, or sum and substance of the whole, is: That the righteousness of the law is fulfilled in the Christian, and he is free from the law of sin and death.

The natural man cannot get life from the law, or ten commandments; nor can the believer, from the Gospel, without the life of the law in it. G. A.

CLEARFIELD DRAFT TROUBLES.

Trial of Joseph Lansberry for the Murder of Cyrus Butler.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, the case of the United States vs. Joseph Lansbury, indicted for the murder of Cyrus Butler, was taken up yesterday morning. The murder, as our readers know, was committed in the fall of 1864, and was the result, as is alleged, of an organized resistance to the draft in Clearfield county. Lansberry was among those who had been drafted in the township in which he resided, and as he failed to report, Provost Marshal Campbell sent two special agents to arrest him. In attempting to make the arrest, one of these men (Butler) was shot by Lansberry, and fatally wounded. The assailant fled, and was not arrested until last spring, when he was apprehended and brought to this city for trial on a charge of murder.

Lansberry is about fifty years of age, has followed the occupation of a farmer, and there is nothing striking or peculiar in his appearance. He has a wife living, but no children. He is represented by Messrs. Weir and Gibson, and Thomas M. Marshall, E. B. Carnahan, and District Attorney Reed appear for the Government.

When arraigned, the defendant plead not guilty, and the work of empanneling a jury began. This occupied some three hours, the defendant challenging twenty jurors and the Government four. The following named jurors were sworn: Joel Truesdale, merchant, West Alexandria; Henry Shanse, farmer, Woodcock, Crawford county; John R. Anderson, farmer, Washington county; John McDonough, farmer, Washington county; H. P. Housman, farmer, Fayette county; Frank M. Eastman, gentleman, Butler county; Wm. J. Muiford, merchant, Susquehanna county; Wm. A. Reynolds, gentleman, Wyoming county; James McKinney, farmer, Butler county; James H. Geary, farmer, Westmoreland county; Jacob Schaffer, minister, Allegheny county; Joshua A. Ellis, gentleman, Lycoming county.

After the jury had been sworn, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., opened the case on the part of the Government. He commenced by reading the laws under which the prisoner was drafted, and then proceeded to detail the circumstances attending the homicide. He said the Government expected to establish the fact that the murder of Captain Butler was committed by the prisoner, and that the crime was done while the deceased was endeavoring to arrest him as a deserter from the army.

After Mr. Carnahan concluded, District Attorney Reed offered in evidence a number of documents, showing the appointment of Provost Marshal Campbell, in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district, and the appointment of Cyrus Butler and George Van Vleet, September 17, 1864, as Deputy Provost Marshals or Special Agents; also the records showing the quota of soldiers wanted from Clearfield county, and Lawrence township also, where Lansberry resided; also the records showing that Lansberry had been drafted, but failed to report.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was then elicited:

Col. H. S. Campbell sworn—Was Provost Marshal of the Nineteenth district in 1864; knew Cyrus Butler; recommended his appointment as special agent; knew Mr. Van Vleet; Mr. Butler was under my control as Provost Marshal; in October, 1864, I sent Butler and Van Vleet specially to arrest Lansberry; it was reported to me that in attempting to make the arrest Lansberry had been killed; Lansberry's arrest had been ordered because he was a non reporting drafted man.

George Van Vleet sworn—In October, 1864, resided in Brookville, Jefferson county in October, 1864, was special agent of the Provost Marshal's department; knew Cyrus Butler; he held a similar position; he resided also in Brookville; Mr. Butler and I received orders to go to Clearfield; first we went to see how things stood in Clearfield county, about deserters and the draft. Arrived at this duty and reported. Then went a second time to make some arrests, which we did. A third time we were sent specially to arrest a man named Lansberry. We expected resistance, as we were told Lansberry was a desperate character. This was about the last of the month. We proceeded with caution. Arrived at Miller's. Miller was with us. We went near to the house on Sunday morning and watched for a time. A man came out and Miller said that it was Lansberry. He went in the barn. It was a foggy morning and about daylight. We then went to the house, and when he returned from the barn I told him to halt, that he was my prisoner. Butler also told him to halt. He went into the house, closing the door. We forced the door and followed him in. Lansberry went upstairs, closely followed by Butler. When Butler was about half way up the stairs he was shot by Lansberry. I suppose it was a gun he fired, which I saw him get up the stairs I saw him strike Butler with the gun, breaking the stock. Butler fell, I suppose, dead. Lansberry and I then had a little scuffle. Lansberry broke away from me and got ahead of me; pursued him a short distance, when he disappeared in a piece of woods; Miller and I went back, and found Butler had got out of the house, and I found him a hundred or a hundred and fifty rods from the house, lying beside a fence; Miller went for a wagon and we hauled Butler to Clearfield; he died the following morning, about two o'clock the next morning (Monday); I remained with him until he died; the bullet entered near the navel, a little to the left.

Cross examined—Had not been drinking that morning; have no recollection of ever being in David Miller's house; did not drink there; when we followed Lansberry into the house, we went through one room, into another in which was the stairway. Some one of us may have said "where is the man we went in," but do not recollect saying anything. Do not recollect that either of us threatened to "shoot the son of a ——" We were not boisterous, and neither of us threatened or cursed. We did not shoot first.

Mr. Marshall asked the witness how he could describe the manner in which Lansberry held the gun and shot Butler, when he (witness) did not see either the man or the gun at the time of the shooting—and he replied that, from the position of the parties, Lansberry must have held the gun so as to shoot down the stairway. This was only a supposition or inference.

In chief—After the shot was fired, Lansberry struck Butler over the head and shoulder with the gun, the stock of which was broken. I examined the gun afterward, and found it had been discharged. Butler and I both fired, simultaneously, in the direction where the first shot came from.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

The Beethoven Concert.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pittsburgh deserves credit for the support which it extends to those who are laboring to foster the divine art of music. The Beethoven Society Concert Monday evening was enthusiastically received by an audience attentive and appreciative. The programme was exceptionally good, though with so large a society the conductor might have presented a greater variety of style. As to the rendering of the compositions, it evinced careful study. Mr. Zitterbart is a musician of whom Pittsburgh ought to be proud. The Sonata in "A" played last night has many beauties peculiar to sonate style, but is somewhat deficient in form and unity of movement. As an interpreter of piano music Professor Zitterbart shows intelligence and thought. His execution is quite sufficient, and in many cases his phrasing good. In shading, however, he is deficient, so that at times his performance becomes tame. His soft pedal effects are too numerous, and lacking in variety of color, as he frequently failed to produce enough tone to bring them out with perfect clearness. Those pedal effects are so easily abused, that great caution should be used to prevent them becoming tiresome. Like the pretty stops of an organ, nothing needs more careful treatment. It is not worthy such an artist as Mr. Zitterbart to make such light use of this deceptive, easily trifled with, but essential appendage to a piano. He also has the method, accepted by some great artist, but freely challenged by others of the modern school, of playing octaves with a stiff wrist. To those who feel free to use the different methods, this does detract from the breadth and weight of tone, from the dignity of the execution, and ease of style, while it adds sharpness. His mannerism also of throwing the whole arm up after striking a staccato note, makes it unavoidably harsh and distasteful. As the principle of a piano is percussion, the manner in which this percussion is produced is of the greatest importance, in the study of technique.

In the performance of the concerted pieces, the one great blot was, want of tone. It was especially noticable in the beautiful quartette by Spohr. Violins are not, of course, powerful instruments, but the lack was not so much the quantity of tone as the quality. It is the weight and intensity, which does not imply muscular force either in piano or violin playing, but which is one of the unfailing marks of an artist. This power was plainly shown in Mme. Schiller, who played here recently. Even in the *pianissimo* parts, the *tone* never became insipid.

The Beethoven concert was a success, and the enjoyment of the evening was enhanced by the singing of Mme. Bishop, who has quite a good method of vocalization. We appreciate the labors of all lovers of music, who are trying to elevate this country to something beyond the doggerel of Strauss and the namby pamby sentimentality of Brinley, Richards and Ketteler. JOHN JUNIOR.

The County Literary Association.

The second semi annual meeting of the Allegheny County Literary Association will be held in Library Hall on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 17th inst. The afternoon meeting will be consumed by the transaction of the business of the Association, while in the evening a public entertainment of literary performances, interspersed with vocal music, will be given. The literary part of the programme promises to be interesting, and some excitement will doubtless attach to this feature on account of the contests which will take place. The music will be furnished by the choir of Christ Methodist Episcopal church, under the leadership of Prof. Geo. M. Alexander. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged to defray expenses, and tickets may be obtained from the different societies belonging to the Association, or at the door.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements for Shipping Goods Over all Lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company East of Pittsburgh.

We are indebted to C. A. Carpenter, Esq., Freight Agent of this city, for a copy of a circular issued by S. B. Kingston, General Freight Agent, at Philadelphia, giving directions in regard to the transportation of goods over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the lines operated by it east of this city, to the Centennial exhibition.

Such goods will be transported under the following rules and regulations:

First—Articles or packages shipped for the Exposition must be marked in the form prescribed.

Second—To facilitate the delivery of packages so marked, there have been constructed within the Exhibition grounds several lines of railway. At convenient points on these lines are located sidings and platforms for the delivery of articles to be exhibited in the immediate vicinity. Each siding is designated by a number; and the address, label or tag on each article or package must give the number of siding at which it is to be delivered.

Third—All charges for freight, transfers, &c., and terminal expense, must be collected at the time of shipment. The United States Centennial Commission will not be responsible for any such charges, nor will exhibits be received unless this regulation is complied with.

Fourth—The terminal charges made by the Bureau of Transportation of the International Exhibition will be as follows:

On each separate article or package weighing 250 lbs. or less, $1 each.

On each separate article or package weighing from 250 lbs. to 5,000 lbs., forty cents per 100 lbs.

On each separate article or package weighing over 5,000 lbs., fifty cents per 100 lbs.

Fifth—Original manifests should be made in duplicate, one copy of which should be mailed to the Chief of Bureau of Transportation United States Centennial Commission, Philadelphia, and must show, in addition to the information customarily given in them, the siding number given in the address; also, the amount of terminal charge collected on the shipment, and the receipts by which they were transported—specifying in detail every road over which the freight is shipped, from point of starting to Philadelphia, so that it may be returned by the same route as received. If forwarded by water, the line transporting it must be named. A duplicate copy of the bill of lading must be mailed to the Chief of the Bureau of Transportation United States Centennial Commission, Philadelphia.

Seventh—At the close of the Exhibition, the Chief of the Bureau of Transportation will issue, when necessary, certificates showing what articles are unsold, and are to be returned by the same route over which transported to the Exhibition to the place of original shipment.

Agents must pay no charges or expenses of any kind on goods sent to the Exhibition, but must in all cases require prepayment of the freight and transfer charges through to destination, and, in addition, the terminal expenses to be incurred at the Centennial grounds, as provided for above.

Where articles are of different weights in same shipment, the agent must be careful to collect the terminal charges on each package.

The attention of shippers should be called to the importance of concentrating small articles into packages, in order to avoid the risk of loss or damage to small articles not properly boxed.

No article will be received unless marked with the tags furnished to exhibitors by the officers of the Exhibition; and unless the shipping rules and regulations are strictly complied with, agents must refuse to receive the goods for transportation.

Regular rates will be charged on all such goods carried over the main and Lancaster Pennsylvania Railroad to the International Exhibition; and all such goods as are unsold will be returned free of charge over the same